

# EU LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

**PUBLIC  
CONSULTATION**

*Deadline for feedback  
21 July 2022*

## *Guidance to responding: template answers*

The European Commission (EC) public consultation on the EU Legislative Framework on Sustainable Food Systems (SFSLaw) opened on 28 of April 2022 and will close on 21 of July 2022. It takes form of an online questionnaire on the [Have your say EC portal](#). **Now is the opportunity to express your views!** Anyone can participate and provide feedback to the public consultation. However, this process can be tricky and sometimes technical and politically-loaded. This document provides you with a guiding template of suggested answers and recommendations to help you through this process.

### **Legenda**

**X** = all agreed, definitive answers

**X** = two options available, explanatory footnotes provided OR (when only one **X**): resulting from strategic considerations on which aspects to highlight in relative terms - see comments or footnote for further

**Question 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
*The existing EU food system is not sustainable in the long term	X						
*There is a strong interplay and interdependence between the environmental, social (including health and nutrition) and economic dimensions of sustainability	X						
*Sustainability is fundamental for food security and for the resilience of the food system in the long term	X						
*Consumers do not have sufficient information on the sustainability of foods	X						
*The current food system is not ready to meet future challenges, e.g. climate change, preserving natural resources and reversing biodiversity loss	X						
*In order to be successful, food systems sustainability must be ensured both in the EU and at global level	X	X <sup>1</sup>					

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<sup>1</sup>Depending on interpretation: ‘Strongly agree’ - placing the focus on the fact that the EU Farm to Fork strategy sets objectives for a global transition and the fact that a systemic approach entails work at different scales. ‘Somewhat agree’ - placing a stronger focus on the EU and its role as a driver towards more sustainable food systems.

**Question 2. To foster the transition to sustainable food systems, how important (or impactful) are the actions of the actors listed below:**

	Very important	Somewhat important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather not important	Not important at all	Do not know	Do not take position
*Consumers		X					
*Primary producers of animal products (e.g. livestock farmers)	X						
*Fishers	X						
*Aquaculture producers	X						
*Primary producers of crops for food and feed (e.g. farmers)	X						
*Food/feed manufacturers	X						
*Traders (of food commodities or food/feed) importing from 3rd countries	X						
*Traders (of food commodities or food/feed) exporting to 3rd countries	X						
*Retailers of food/feed	X						
*Hospitality and food services, including restaurants and caterers	X						
*Business operators active in the area of plant protection products	X						

*Business operators active in the area of fertilizers	X						
*Business operators active in the area of seeds and plant propagating material	X						
*Business operators active in the area of food contact materials	X						
*Business operators active in the area of veterinary medicinal products	X						
*Business operators active in biotechnology relating to the food system	X						X
*EU institutions	X						
*National governments	X						
*Regional governments		X					
*Cities, local authorities		X					
*Educational system		X					
*Non-governmental organisations		X					
*Investors, banks or financial institutions	X						
*Knowledge providers, advisors, research and innovation		X					

*Other category: [please specify]	<b>X</b>						
Health sector actors, including health professionals							
Animal welfare professionals							
Public procurers							
Advertisers							

**Question 3. How easy is it, in your assessment, for the following actors of the food system to make sustainable choices:**

	Very difficult	Difficult	Relatively easy	Very easy	Do not know	Do not take position
*Consumers	<b>X</b>					
*Primary producers of animal products (e.g. livestock farmers)	<b>X<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>X</b>			
*Fishers and aquaculture producers	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>			
*Primary producers of crops for food and feed (e.g. farmers)	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>			

<sup>2</sup>Depending on respondent's positions and priorities (same for the following two lines). 'Very difficult' - these actors being historically and systematically pushed towards unsustainable practices through market stimuli. 'Relatively easy' - the most powerful actors in these categories perpetuate unsustainable practices and have historically resisted transitioning to more sustainable ones.

*Food/feed manufacturers			X			
*Traders (of agricultural commodities or food/feed) , including importers/exporters, wholesalers			X			
*Retailers of food/feed			X			
*Hospitality and food services, including restaurants and caterers			X			
*Business operators active in the area of plant protection products			X			
*Business operators active in the area of fertilizers			X			
*Business operators active in the area of seeds and plant propagating material			X			
*Business operators active in the area of food contact materials			X			
*Business operators active in the area of veterinary medicinal products			X			
*Business operators active in biotechnology relating to the food system			X			
*EU institutions				X		
*National governments				X		
*Regional governments			X			
*Cities, local authorities			X			

*Educational system			X			
*Non-governmental organisations			X			
*Investors, banks or financial institutions				X		
*Knowledge providers, advisors, research and innovation			X			
*Other category: [please specify]		X				
Health professionals						
Animal welfare professionals						
Non-EU smallholder farmers and workers; non-EU cooperatives; non-EU governments, non-EU NGOs						

**Optional: please justify your answer briefly**  
1000 character(s) maximum

In a food systems approach, all actors are important for the transition to sustainability. However, actors with relatively more power in the agri-food chain should bear the brunt of the transition, as it is much easier (cheaper in relative terms) for them to make sustainable choices that have wide-ranging consequences. For example, it is much easier for large agri-food businesses to make sustainable choices than it is for small producers, but this distinction is not possible in the survey.

The EU should take action and support a level playing-field - primarily by placing obligations on large business actors. National, regional and local authorities have a responsibility to act and ensure overarching principles and objectives set at the EU level are pursued and implemented coherently with national/regional/local level specificities.

It is very difficult for consumers to make sustainable choices in current food environments, as the healthiest and most sustainable option is not the easiest to choose nor the most affordable.

**Question 4. To what extent do the following factors prevent food system actors from making sustainable choices in the production/processing/distribution/consumption of food products:**

	To a high extent	To some extent	To no extent	Do not know	Do not take position
*Long-term/real costs and impacts of food are not reflected in the price and cost of food	X				
*Food system actors', including consumers', choices are based mainly on short-term costs		X			
*Increasing competition on global markets		X			
*No systematic integration of sustainability in the operations of food system actors	X				
*Lack of common understanding of sustainability among food system actors in the EU single market		X			
*Lack of common understanding among food system actors at global level in relation to sustainability		X			
*Lack of transparency on/information about the sustainability of a product or its production/distribution process in the EU market		X <sup>3</sup>			
*Lack of transparency/information about the sustainability of a product or its production process at global level		X			
*Marketing and advertising practices	X				
*Unbalance of market power in the food system, weakening the ability of certain actors (e.g. farmers) to invest in more sustainable practices.	X				

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<sup>3</sup> Although this is a relevant issue, other factors beyond the information-consumer responsibility nexus are bigger obstacles in the transition (same in following row).



*Behavioural biases and habits of food system actors, including consumers				<b>X</b>	
*Food environments which predispose to unsustainable choices by consumers	<b>X</b>				
*The regulatory framework (lack of systematic sustainability objectives, definitions etc.)	<b>X</b>				
*Lack of targeted incentives to produce sustainable food (e.g. financial, R&I)	<b>X</b>				
*Insufficient availability of/accessibility to sustainable processes/products/services				<b>X</b>	
*Existence of multiple private standards		<b>X</b>			
*Lack of international standards on sustainability		<b>X</b>			
*Lack of proper education, training, advisory services to assist food systems actors in the transition to sustainable food systems.		<b>X</b>			
*Lack of investment in / knowledge/ access to innovation support measures		<b>X</b>	<b>X<sup>4</sup></b>		
*Insufficient research on food systems interdependencies, co-benefits and trade-offs of possible actions		<b>X</b>			
*Other (please specify): Competition with non-EU producers in the EU market when standard requirements differ.	<b>X</b>				

**Optional: If you wish, please briefly justify your answer**  
1000 character(s) maximum

The new law must establish an overarching set of principles and objectives – including time-bound quantitative targets based on sound evidence, beyond the

<sup>4</sup> Depending on interpretation of the question: ‘To some extent’ - choosing to recognise this is in some cases a limitation; ‘To no extent’ – if the point is investment in innovation for the sake of innovation and a focus on ‘techno-fixes’.

route set out in the F2F – which will frame and steer other agri-food policies and legislation towards truly sustainable food systems. These should refer to production, distribution, retail, consumption and trade. The law should explore levers to lower the relative price of more sustainable food options, as well as compulsory and transparent sustainability labelling. To transition to sustainable food systems, living incomes and living wages should be ensured. A rights-based approach superseding the current business focus should be integrated in food-related policy-making. Policy coherence is crucial. EU policies, incl. the CAP, CFP and agricultural products promotion policy influence the availability, affordability, and desirability of sustainable food, but are insufficiently aligned with sustainability goals.

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### **Question 5. In your direct experience, what are the most important obstacles in the transition to more sustainable practices?**

**Each respondent can refer to the below list of points, selecting those most in line with their policy priorities and positions.**

*4000 character(s) maximum*

- Lack of EU-wide regulatory framework mainstreaming sustainability across food systems
- Food systems approach needed
- Influence of corporate interests on society's understanding of sustainability and the lack of a strategy in EU policy-making to address conflicts of interest
- Need to connect demand and supply side
- Food environments are not making the healthy, sustainable choice the easy/default option.
- Dominance of short-term economic choices due to the lack of serious policy drivers (e.g. regulation and incentives) and targets.
- Lack of strong principles, clear objectives and serious targets.
- Lack of serious consideration of scientific evidence on the impacts of the current food systems.
- Policy interventions to date have insufficiently focused on actors from the middle of the chain and on creating “enabling food environments”- Too much reliance is put on voluntary action and codes of conduct to improve food environments
- Need for rebalancing of subsidies to industrial animal agriculture and financial incentives for plant-based production for human consumption
- EU trade policy should be aligned with the overarching objectives and principles set out in the new Law
- Lack of policy coherence
- EU CAP should be aligned with the overarching objectives and principles set out in the new Law
- Power imbalances in the agri-food sector. The disproportionate policy- and market-influencing power of big agri businesses is a particularly relevant obstacle to the transition.
- Lack of means to enable a viable transition for farmers towards more agroecological systems

- Lack of true cost accounting and comprehensive sustainability impact assessment of legislative initiatives in the food space that take cost of inaction into account.
- Prices paid by suppliers, supermarkets and retailers don't even cover the cost of production.
- Socio-economic inequalities among consumers, which impairs access to good food and diets, and producers.
- Absence of specific objectives and targets in the Farm to Fork Strategy that relate to the demand-side of the food system, such as targets on the uptake of sustainable healthy diets, obesity prevention, and increased access to healthy food.
- The transition cannot be short sighted, only relying on consumer choices boosting demand: there are structural causes hampering the sustainable transition of food systems (i.e. Reliance on global value chains and marginalization of local food production, inequalities resulting from marginalization and discrimination, rising food prices and food price volatility disproportionately affecting consumer purchasing power, weak global food governance, etc).
- There is an urgent need to clarify the conflicting status quo around local food procurement and find a balance between fair competition and fair food systems. European cities and regions are increasingly concerned about this obstacle and the F2F framework offers an excellent opportunity to provide clarity on the possibilities of local/regional food procurement within legislative boundaries. Some actors on the ground also evoke the need for a food exception at the EU level
- There is a need for technical support, which is crucial for the transformation to effectively address the issues on the ground. Need for farmers to concretely bring forward the transition, alongside administrative help. Support for conversion is another key point, alongside financial and technical help. There are many barriers for the introduction of organic food, even in terms of logistics and vision of food (lunchtime is for example considered an educational time in Italy).
- Severe lack of training in the transformation chain. Need to value professional canteen cooks more. Service staff also needs to be trained.

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**Question 6. To what extent do you consider that the following levels of government promote sustainable food systems in their policies?**

	Not at all	Insufficiently	Sufficiently	Too much	Do not know
*EU		X			
*National		X			

*Regional		X			X <sup>5</sup>
*Local		X			X

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**Question 7. Which level of government can best accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system?**

*(tick all that apply)*

	No role	Limited role	Important role
*Global (international organisations)		X	X <sup>6</sup>
*EU			X
*National			X
*Regional		X <sup>7</sup>	X
*Local		X	X

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<sup>5</sup> Both for this line and the next: Depending on organisations' priorities, the focus could be either on all actors, or only on EU and national level

<sup>6</sup> Depending on organisations' consideration of the role of international bodies, as well as considerations on whether to specifically highlight the EU role.

<sup>7</sup> Here, again, depending on organisations' willingness to highlight the EU and national role in the public consultation, but also individual organisations' willingness to underline the importance of regional- and local-level governance

**Question 8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
*To encourage and accelerate the transition to a sustainable EU food system, it is necessary to establish EU-wide general objectives, principles and definitions relevant for the sustainability of the food system	X						
*At EU and national level competent authorities should ensure that sustainability is mainstreamed in all food related policies	X						
*EU trade policy, in particular, should be consistent with the objectives of the transition to a sustainable EU food system	X						
*Business operators active in the food system should have mechanisms in place to ensure that operations/processes and/or products within the businesses under their control satisfy any sustainability-related requirements of EU law	X						
*Sustainability objectives for the EU food system should be translated into specific requirements by sector where not available	X						
*A sustainability analysis in the form of a global analysis of the sustainability profile of a product or operations is needed to accelerate		X <sup>8</sup>				X	

<sup>8</sup> In light of the fact that the question can be interpreted differently by different people.

the transition to sustainable food systems forward							
*Business operators of different sizes should have different levels of responsibility		X					
*Best practices contributing to achieving a sustainable EU food system should be shared across the EU and nationally		X		X <sup>9</sup>			

**Optional: If you wish, please briefly justify your answer**

*1000 character(s) maximum*

The new law must first and foremost establish key principles and overarching objectives to which all other policies touching on food systems (at every governance level) must conform (alignment clauses!).

Measures should not be limited to ensuring the sustainability of individual products or processes, but of whole systems, addressing the main drivers of unsustainability in the whole system. Business operators and public actors should be held accountable for ensuring products/processes comply with EU sustainability requirements.

Sustainable public procurement is a goal within reach, and a win-win situation for consumers, farmers and public authorities. It is a key area of action and one in which the sharing of best practices is particularly relevant and effective.

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<sup>9</sup> Depending on interpretation and priorities: 'Somewhat agree' - some organisations stress the importance of sharing best practices to streamline and spread sustainable practices, particularly in certain remits, such as public procurement; 'Somewhat disagree' - other organisations fear this terminology is instrumental and a way of keeping actors busy without requiring verifiable outcomes.

**Question 9. How important would you consider that the activity of a food system actor (to be considered as covering their internal operations/processes and/or products, within their businesses and under their control) should not significantly harm the following aspects:**

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Do not know	Do not take position
*Climate change mitigation (e.g. reduction of greenhouse gas emission)	X					
*Climate change adaptation (e.g. improvement of irrigation efficiency)	X					
*The sustainable use and protection of land	X					
*The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	X					
*The transition to a circular economy (“reduce, reuse, recycle”)	X					
*Pollution prevention and control of air, water and soil	X					
*Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	X					
*Environmental protection (Minimise or improve all environmental aspects linked to the food system in a holistic way)	X					
*Prevention of slavery and forced labour	X					
*Fair and just working conditions	X					

*Fair and just remuneration of primary producers (farmers and fishers)	X					
*Prevention of child labour and protection of young people at work	X					
*Food safety and risks to human health		X <sup>10</sup>				
*Availability of food supplies		X				
*Affordability of sustainable food		X				
*Accessibility of sustainable food	X					
*Cultural/culinary habits	X		X <sup>11</sup>			
*Quality nutrition, to promote human health	X					
*Animal welfare	X					
*Animal and plant health	X					
*Impact on developing countries	X					
*Other [ please specify] Human rights						

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<sup>10</sup> Depending on which aspects organisations prefer to highlight in relative terms.

<sup>11</sup> This is one of the clearest examples of a question to which different organisations should respond differently depending on their positions and priorities. Two rationales: ‘very important’: the cultural dimension of food systems is fundamental to enable a transition building on traditional ecological knowledge better adapted to the ecosystem, but also to respect the right of people to decide what to produce and eat according to their cultural values and identity. ‘Not very important’: despite the relevance of culinary habits, if these support unsustainable practices, they will have to change to ensure the transition to a sustainable food system.



Access to land Young farmers' possibilities to set up their activities						
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**Question 10. At what level does the transition to sustainable food systems need to take place? (tick all that apply)**

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Do not know	Do not take position
*Global	X	X				
*EU	X					
*National	X					
*Regional	X	X				
*Local	X	X <sup>12</sup>				

**\* Question 11. How do you see your role in the transition to a sustainable food system?**

Every respondent to answer independently.

1000 character(s) maximum

**\* Question 12. Are you involved in any platform/dialogue group/initiative that aims to contribute to sustainable food systems?**

Answer Yes

Answer No

<sup>12</sup> [valid for all the green Xs in this table]: Depending on organisations' priorities the focus could be either on all actors, or only on EU and national level.

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**Question 13. If yes: at what level is it active?** Every respondent to answer according to their priorities and positions.

Answer International

Answer EU

Answer National

Answer Regional

Answer Local

**Optional: Please elaborate on its activity and your role in it** Every respondent to answer according to their priorities and positions.

*1000 character(s) maximum*

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**Question 14. What role do you see for platforms/dialogue groups/initiatives in the transition to and governance of a sustainable food system?**

*2500 character(s) maximum*

An effective transition to Sustainable Food Systems will require coordinated multi-level action, which in turn entails a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities between EU institutions and Member States, including regions when appropriate. However, this must be developed in synergy with increased support and recognition of the crucial role of citizen initiative and local levels of governance in food system transformation. Robust mechanisms for public participation to ensure all food system actors are involved in the transition will support legitimacy, transparency, ownership and trust, without which the systemic shift to social, economic and environmental sustainability of our food system can hardly hope to take place.

Such participation mechanisms should be supported both by a renewed, inclusive and participatory governance system and by the creation of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework considering progress indicators, benchmarks and the latest, independent, scientific evidence. Effective accountability and enforcement mechanisms should be put in place, to ensure the effective and timely implementation of actions by all actors concerned, securing progress towards the vision and targets set by the new law.

**For the purpose of questions 15, 16 and 17 of this questionnaire, sustainability information to consumers (or sustainability labelling) covers, as specified in the Farm to Fork Strategy, information on the nutritional, climate/environmental and social aspects of food products. Social aspects include amongst others animal welfare and socio-economic aspects.**

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**\* Question 15. On which of the below aspects of sustainability, should consumers receive information to empower them to make sustainable food choices. Every respondent to answer according to their priorities and positions. (please select and rank in order of importance, the first being the most important and the last being the less important)**

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or accept the initial order.

Initial order is as follows

- ⋮ Nutrition
- ⋮ Climate
- ⋮ Environment
- ⋮ Animal welfare
- ⋮ Fair and just remuneration of producers
- ⋮ Fair and just working conditions
- ⋮ Other aspects (please specify)

**Question 16. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
*Consumers pay more and more attention to the sustainability of the food they buy	<b>X</b>						
*Sustainability information currently provided to consumers on food products is reliable					<b>X</b>		
*Sustainability information currently provided to consumers on food products is clear and easy to understand					<b>X</b>		
*Sustainability information currently provided on food products allows					<b>X</b>		

consumers to choose sustainable food products							
*The multiplicity of sustainability labels on food products are confusing for consumers	X						
*Providing information to consumers about the sustainability of the food they buy is a useful tool and it will accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system		X					
*Reliable and evidence-based sustainability labelling of food products would also help incentivising operators to supply more sustainable products	X						
*Food businesses should be subject to the same rules on sustainability information to consumers across the entire EU	X						
*A dedicated sustainability label which allows comparing the sustainability of food products would help consumers to make sustainable food choices		X					

**\* Question 17. If an EU sustainability label was established:  
(please select only one answer)**

Answer Such a label should be a voluntary label identifying only sustainable food products

Answer Such a label should be a voluntary label- identifying sustainable and non-sustainable food products

Answer Such a label should be a mandatory label informing on the sustainability of all EU food products

Answer Such a label should be a mandatory label informing on the sustainability of all EU and imported food products

Answer A EU sustainability label is not necessary / desirable

Answer Don't know

Answer Other (please specify)

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**\* Question 18. To what extent should schools and public institutions consider sustainability when purchasing food?**

Answer None

Answer Limited

Answer Moderate

Answer Great

Answer Do not know

Answer No opinion

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**Question 19. If “moderate” or “great”, how important do you think such an action would be for the transition to sustainable food system..?**

Answer Very important/impactful

Answer Moderately important/impactful

Answer Neutral

Answer Only with a limited importance impact

Answer Not important/impactful at all

Answer I do not know

Answer I do not take position

**Question 20. In relation to public procurement of food served in schools and public institutions, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
*The meals should be enjoyable and tasty		X <sup>13</sup>					
*The meals should be accessible to all, at an affordable price	X						
*Plant based alternatives should be offered more frequently	X						
*Food produced locally should be offered more frequently	X						
*Nutritionally well balanced meals (e.g. alternatives lower in sugars and fats) should be offered more frequently	X						
*More fruits and vegetables should be offered	X						
*Food produced from traditional and locally adapted varieties, in particular for fruit and vegetables, should be offered more frequently	X						
*Production of food of animal origin should respect high animal welfare standards	X						

<sup>13</sup> Again – a question of what organisations would rather highlight in relative terms.

*Organic meals/ingredients should be offered more frequently	X						
*The social impact of the meals offered (e.g. human rights , workers rights) should be taken into account in procurement	X						
*The environmental impact of the meals offered should be taken into account in procurement	X						
*The nutritional quality of meals offered should be taken into account in procurement	X						
*Food services companies that respect social values beyond the sectoral collective agreements should be favoured in procurement	X						
*The school has an educational role to play concerning the sustainability of food	X						
*Information about the nutritional composition, of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	X						
*Information about the environmental impact of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	X						
*Information about the social impact of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions.	X						

*Information about the animal welfare standards respected should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	X						
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**Question 21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
*Food composition targets for sugars, salt, and saturated fat for all food categories should be set	X		X				
*Targets for added sugars, salt and saturated fat for processed and ultra-processed foods and meals should be set	X						
*When designing policies that impact food prices (such as subsidy schemes and taxation), competent authorities should consider how these policies can encourage a higher consumption of whole grain cereals, vegetables, fruits, legumes and nuts, and a lower consumption of red meat and foods high in sugars, salt, and saturated fat	X						



**Question 22. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* The marketing, advertising and sales promotion, including online, of foods high in saturated fat, salt or sugars to children should be restricted	X						
*Marketing techniques should be restricted unless the products they relate to are of high nutritional standard (e.g. low in saturated fat, salt or sugars)	X						
*Sponsorship activities that result in advertising during big events (e.g. sports events) should be restricted for products high in saturated fat, salt or sugars	X						
*The merchandising of foods (i.e. the way food products are presented in retail outlets) should promote healthier food choices	X						

**Question 23. What incentives would be most effective in stimulating sustainable production/processing/distribution/consumption methods and techniques?**

*1000 character(s) maximum*

Subsidies/incentives should support the production of food from organic, agro-ecological and small-scale producers. Trade rules and agreements should support the shift away from deregulated global markets, trade and finances. Specific regulation should be developed to curb speculation.

Actions and policies to support food environments conducive of sustainable food systems:

- Public procurement
- Obligations on marketing (part. In the middle of the chain)
- Pricing policies ensuring relative prices of foodstuffs - consistent with the uptake of sustainable healthy diets.
- Measure to ensure access to healthy and sustainable diets for people experiencing socio-economic vulnerabilities
- Harmonised & mandatory food sustainability label to support consumers in making the healthiest and most sustainable choice easier for consumers
- Policies ensuring food placed on the EU market conforms to the highest nutritional, labour, climate, environmental and animal welfare standards

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**\* Question 24. Do food system actors have sufficient knowledge and skills for the transition to sustainable food systems?**

Answer Yes

Answer No

Answer Do not know

Answer I do not take position

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**\* Question 25. Are there food system actors that are better prepared for the transition than others?**

Answer Yes

Answer No

Answer Do not know

Answer I do not take position